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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/675,965	09/30/2003	Sion C. Quinlan	30022/US/3	6302
7590	04/28/2006			EXAMINER IM, JUNGHWIA M
Steven H. Arterberry, Esq. DORSEY & WHITNEY LLP Suite 3400 1420 Fifth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101			ART UNIT 2811	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 04/28/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/675,965	QUINLAN ET AL.
	Examiner Junghwa M. Im	Art Unit 2811

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/03/1/06, 3/06.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 7 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Alexander et al. (US 6798666), hereinafter Alexander.

Regarding claim 1, Fig. 2 of Alexander shows an integrated circuit package assembly for electrically isolating modules, comprising:

a substrate [140] having a first side and an opposing second side;

a first module [160] attached to the first side of the substrate;

a second module [180] attached to the first side of the substrate;

a first conductive surface [125] proximate to the second side of the substrate, the first conductive surface conductively coupled to the first module; and

a second conductive surface [130] spaced apart from the first conductive surface to form a capacitor (col. 2, lines 20-25) with the first conductive surface, the second conductive surface being coupled to the second module.

Regarding claim 2, Fig. 2 of Alexander shows a dielectric [145] interposed between the first and second conductive surfaces.

Regarding claims 7 and 9, Fig. 2 of Alexander shows that the first and the second module are an integrated circuit.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander in view of Haley (US 5006962).

Regarding claims 3-6, Fig. 2 of Alexander shows most aspect of the instant invention except an encapsulation/encasing of the package assembly. Haley discloses that IC's are encapsulated (encased) with the material made of plastic (polymer), glass or ceramic (col. 1, lines 15-18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Haley into the device of Alexander in order to have the package assembly encapsulated (encased) with the material of plastic (polymer), glass or ceramic to protect the IC's.

Claims 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA).

Regarding claims 8 and 10, Fig. 2 of Alexander shows most aspect of the instant invention except the IC's are a physical layered chip and a link layered chip. Fig. 2 of APA shows an application of a physical layered chip and a link layered chip for the first and the second IC's.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of APA into the device of Alexander in order to have the first and the second IC's to be a physical layered chip and a link layered chip for an application for data network.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-16 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of U.S. Patent No. 6,922,341. Although the

conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant invention recites the substantially identical subject matter as that of the '341 patent with minor variation in wording. For example, in a comparison of pending claim 1 and patent claim 1, the only difference is in wording. Pending claim recites "to form a capacitor" while patent claim 1 "to capacitively couple signals." It is pointed out that both of the claims indicate a capacitor formation between the first and the second conductive surfaces. And both claims recite that a connection of the first conductive surface to the first module and a connection of the second conductive surface to the second module. Therefore, the second conductive surface capacitively couples signals between the first and the second modules.

Claims 2-16 are identical to claims 2-16 of the '341 patent.

Claims 1-16 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 49-64 of copending Application No. 11/041,106. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons.

Regarding claim 1, pending claim is a broader recitation of claim 49 of '016 application.

Claims 2-16 are identical to claims 50-64 of the '106 application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-16 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 17-32 of copending Application No.

11/040,575. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons.

For example, in a comparison of pending claim 1 and patent claim 1, the only difference is in wording. Pending claim recites “a first module” and “a second module” while claim 17. pf the ‘575 application recites a module having a first and a second IC’s. Note that a module and an IC are an interchangeable term in a semiconductor device/computer system. In addition, “module” is a broader term which encompasses “IC.”

Claims 2-16 are identical to claims 18-32 of the ‘575 application..

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Junghwa M. Im whose telephone number is (571) 272-1655. The examiner can normally be reached on MON.-FRI. 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Eddie C. Lee can be reached on (571) 272-1732. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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